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Borough of
Morecambe and Heysham

Annual Report

of

The Medical Officer
of Health



for the year ended

31st. December, 1957

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W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.



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HEALTH (including STREET CLEANSING) COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor S. L. Birkett)

Alderman H. YATES (Chairman)

Councillor W. H. BURGESS (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman A. KNOWLES

Councillor G. BROWN

Councillor B. ARMSTEAD

Councillor T. HILL

Councillor H. BATEMAN

Councillor J. F. McHALE

Councillor N. H. BROADWITH

Councillor T. STANDIDGE

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., B.Sc., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. S. MAKIN, a. b. c.

S. A. GIBSON, a. b. c.

T. H. ASHBROOK, a.

A. L. BAXTER, a. c. d.

G. ECCLES, a. b.

Shops Act Inspector 1

Rodent Control Officers 2

Disinfestation Officer 1

Clerical Staff 2

- (a) Holder of Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board Certificate.
- (b) Holder of Meat Inspector's Certificate.
- (c) Holder of Sanitary Science and Food Inspection Certificate of School of Hygiene, Liverpool University or Sanitary Science Certificate of Salford Royal Technical College.
- (d) National Certificate in Building.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Morecambe and Heysham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Morecambe and Heysham.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report on the health services of the Borough during 1957.

The form of the report and the matters dealt with are in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry of Health.

Apart from an outbreak of measles infectious diseases were not troublesome during the year. There were only two cases of poliomyelitis, both non-paralytic, and few notified cases of food poisoning. Many parents have been slow to accept immunisation against poliomyelitis for their children, but there were more than enough to absorb the amount of serum available.

In the attempted control of food, food premises and food handlers, it was hoped that the work of a staff of Public Health Inspectors which is very small in relation to the size of the problem might be made more effective by a course of lectures and demonstrations offered to food handlers during the off-season period of the year. The disappointing result of this attempt is referred to in the report. I should like to thank Dr. Gregg and Mr. Turner of the College of Further Education for the most willing and expert help in trying to establish this course and I am sorry that the work they did for us proved fruitless.

Representatives of the Food Hygiene Council, accompanied by officers of the Ministry of Health, visited us in August in the course of their study of methods of shrimp picking. As a result of their investigations, here and elsewhere, shrimp picking is still permitted by outworkers under certain conditions of control, but that is probably not the final decision in this small, though troublesome, problem.

At the end of my report will be found a Meteorological Report for 1957 for which I am indebted to the Meteorological Officer, Mr. Cooper.

To the officers of various departments who have provided information for this report I am grateful, as I am to the staff of the Health Department for their constant good work throughout the year; and I acknowledge with pleasure, also, the support and appreciation of the Health Committee and of the Council.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. F. LYLE,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

OF THE BOROUGH

Area in acres (not including foreshore)	3,665
Population — Preliminary Census 1951	36,709
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-year 1957)	37,000
Number of inhabited houses — Census 1931	5,749
Number of	
(a) inhabited houses 1957 (according to rate books)	11,972
(b) shops, warehouses, licensed premises, entertainment and recreational premises, etc.	2,974
Rateable value	£657,130
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,647

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Births

Total Live Births—482		
	Male	Female
Legitimate	226	237
Illegitimate	12	7
Total	238	244

Total Still Births—12		
Legitimate	3	7
Illegitimate	1	1

Deaths

Total Deaths—648		
	301	347
Deaths of Infants under one year of age—14		
Legitimate	8	6
Illegitimate	—	—
Total	8	6

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—11

Legitimate	7	4
Illegitimate	—	—
Total	7	4

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion—1

Deaths from Cancer (including Leukaemia)—109

	Male	Female
Stomach	10	7
Lung Bronchus	20	5
Breast	—	16
Uterus	—	3
Other sites	17	29
Leukaemia	1	1
Total	48	61

Deaths from Certain Infective Diseases

Influenza	10	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5	2
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	1
Measles	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Pneumonia	9	6

There was one death from a motor vehicle accident.

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Morecambe and Heysham M.B.	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality				Resp. Tub.	Malig. neo- plasms etc.
									Total		Neo-natal			
	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.					
Year 1957	482	*13	648	*17.5	12	24	1	2.02	14	29	11	23	0.19	2.95
Year 1956	423	11.5	638	17.4	5	12	2	4.67	10	24	9	21	0.11	2.64
Year 1955	401	10.9	669	18.2	8	20	2	4.89	23	57	21	52	0.19	2.70
Year 1954	393	10.7	641	17.5	12	30	1	2.47	17	43	13	33	0.08	2.57
Year 1953	418	11.5	536	14.8	9	21	nil	nil	16	38	13	31	0.06	2.09
Year 1952	416	11.5	607	16.7	6	14	nil	nil	31	75	10	24	0.14	2.89
Average 5 years— 1952-1956	—	11.2	—	16.9	—	19.4	—	2.4	—	47.4	—	32.2		

*Adjusted live-birth rate (comparability factor, 1.22) = 15.9
Adjusted death rate (comparability factor, 0.77) = 13.5

TABLE OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	5	2	7
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	4	—	4
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	7	17
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	20	5	25
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	16	16
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	29	46
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	2
16. Diabetes	4	—	4
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	54	88	142
18. Coronary disease, angina	55	45	100
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	5	8
20. Other heart disease	28	70	98
21. Other circulatory disease	6	11	17
22. Influenza	10	3	13
23. Pneumonia	9	6	15
24. Bronchitis	17	6	23
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	8	1	9
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	8	1	9
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	6	—	6
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23	25	48
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	7	14	21
35. Suicide	1	2	3
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1957 COMPARED

HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES	VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM
	CANCER
	RESPIRATORY DISEASES*
	VIOLENCE
	DIGESTIVE DISEASES
	DISEASES OF KIDNEY AND PROSTATE
	INFECTIVE DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis)
	TUBERCULOSIS—ALL FORMS
	ALL OTHER CAUSES

* Excluding Tuberculosis : including Influenza.

LABORATORY AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Laboratory investigations are carried out by Dr. Rickards and his staff at the Pathology Laboratory in the Royal Lancaster Infirmary and samples taken in accordance with the Food and Drugs Act 1955 are analysed by the Public Analyst, Dr. Walker, of Preston. To both Dr. Rickards and Dr. Walker I am grateful for the guidance and help that they are always so willing to give.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — SECTION 47

Although there are many elderly people living in this Borough the provision of this Act for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention are such as one would hope to avoid having to use.

Up till now it has always been possible to make for elderly people found living alone in somewhat precarious circumstances arrangements less distressing for them than the measures that the Act provides.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Clinics are administered by the Regional Hospital Board and the School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics by the County Council.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

There were no changes during the year in the source of supply.

The following extensions of the service were made during the year :

Branksome Estate	160 yds.	6 ins.
	328 yds.	4 ins.
Threshfield Avenue	2 yds.	6 ins.
	145 yds.	4 ins.
Christie Avenue	60 yds.	4 ins.
Strickland Drive	139 yds.	4 ins.
Cyprus Crescent	144 yds.	4 ins.
Walker Grove	99 yds.	4 ins.
Bleasdale Grove	60 yds.	4 ins.
Fairlea Avenue	112 yds.	4 ins.
Westgate Park Estate	60 yds.	4 ins.
Fairhope Avenue	64 yds.	4 ins.
Kendal Drive	220 yds.	4 ins.
Norwood Drive	112 yds.	4 ins.
Oxcliffe Road	186 yds.	4 ins.
St. Christopher's Way	48 yds.	4 ins.
Wilson Grove	100 yds.	4 ins.
Cleveland's Avenue	124 yds.	4 ins.
Hutton Grove	160 yds.	4 ins.
Ellis Drive	112 yds.	4 ins.
Penrith Avenue	32 yds.	4 ins.

The purity of the water, checked by 63 bacteriological analyses and 20 chemical analyses, was satisfactory. There was continuous chlorination of all water leaving the two filter houses.

Typical chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water are shown in the following tables :

Chemical Examination :

Numerical Results all in parts per million.

Colour	Nil
Turbidity	Nil
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate solution in 4 hours at 27° C	0.55
Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.01
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.01
Nitrite nitrogen	Nil
Nitrate nitrogen	0.6
Chlorine present as chloride	11
Carbonate hardness	15
Non-carbonate hardness	25
Total hardness	40
pH value	8.6
Total solid residue dried at 180° C	40
Action on lead (24 hours)	less than 0.1

BACTERIAL CONTENTS OF DRINKING WATER

Senders Identity of Samples	Dept. Ref.	Date Received	Bacterial Colonies per ml. Agar 37° C	COLIFORM BACILLI PER 100 M.L.			
				Total	Faecal B. Coli 44°	I.A.C. Group	Other Organisms
* 1	1818	15/1/57	2	Nil	—	—	—
* 2	1819	15/1/57	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
* 3	1820	15/1/57	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
* 4	1821	15/1/57	1	Nil	—	—	—
90	8966	12/3/57	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
91	15 Seaborn Road, Morecambe and Heysham						
	8967	12/3/57	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
92	5 Elkin Road, Morecambe and Heysham						
	8968	12/3/57	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
	6, Beaufort Road, Morecambe and Heysham						

* From Lancaster Reservoirs.

The following figures give the consumption for the past ten years.

Year	Morecambe	Heysham
1948	408,144,000 gallons	170,287,000 gallons
1949	454,545,000 „	164,464,000 „
1950	456,859,000 „	165,879,000 „
1951	441,043,000 „	180,712,000 „
1952	493,189,000 „	207,794,000 „
1953	466,305,000 „	221,731,000 „
1954	484,605,000 „	221,759,000 „
1955	494,362,000 „	234,529,000 „
1956	476,770,000 „	223,638,000 „
1957	495,495,000 „	193,349,000 „

Daily consumption of Morecambe and Heysham in 1957 : 1,887,517 or 49 gallons per day per head.

Cleansing of Dykes and Watercourses

All main dykes and watercourses have been thoroughly cleaned and graded where necessary.

Further progress has been made in the piping of dykes on private building sites, whilst a further section of the watercourse adjacent to Westgate on the Corporation Branksome Drive Estate has been piped.

Spraying with Malariol has been carried out at appropriate times.

New Sewerage Scheme

The Resident Engineer has kindly provided the following summary of the work done during the year :—

1. Schola Green Lane Pumping Station

Repairs to the storage tanks Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were completed

2. Bare Lane Pumping Station

A lavatory was constructed.

3. Collecting Sewers in the West End Area

- (a) The two chambers for the inverted syphon at Ellesmere Road junction with Windsor Grove were completed and the syphon put into commission.
- (b) The layings of a 45" sewer from Regent Road to Alexandra Road in Balmoral Road was completed save for the construction of a large manhole at the Balmoral Road-Alexandra Road junction.
- (c) The reconstruction of a 12" high level sewer in Balmoral Road which was found to be defective between Devonshire Road and Alexandra Road was in hand.
- (d) In Alexandra Road between Balmoral Road and Westminster Road the construction of a 45" dia. sewer was completed save for two short lengths of pipe at each extremity. A 12" dia. high level sewer in this street was found to be defective and was also reconstructed.
- (e) In Alexandra Road between Westminster Road and Parliament Street the construction of a 33" dia. sewer was completed together with the reconstruction of a 12" high level sewer found to be defective.
- (f) In Parliament Street a length of 254' of 12" dia. local sewer was reconstructed after having been found defective.

Collecting Sewers in Bare Lane Area

- (a) In Bare Lane, north of the railway, the 15" dia. sewer was completed to the junction with Mayfield Drive and a connection was formed to the old sewerage system at that point.
- (b) In Bare Lane, south of the railway, the 33" dia. sewer was completed to Beaufort Road. A 12" dia. sewer was then laid to the junction of Pemberton Drive.
- (c) In Beaufort Road a 33" dia. sewer was constructed from Bare Lane to Strickland Drive a distance of about 430 lin. ft. From that point to the junction with Beulah Avenue a 27" dia. sewer was completed.
- (d) In Beulah Avenue a 12" dia. sewer was laid from Beaufort Road to connect with the existing sewer in South Road.
- (e) In Michaelson Avenue the 18" dia. sewer was completed to the junction with Scowcroft Drive and from that point along Scowcroft Drive to connect with the existing sewer in Bare Lane, a 12" dia. sewer was constructed.
- (f) In Walton Avenue the 9" dia. high level sewer between Michaelson Avenue and Walton Grove was found to be defective and a start was made to reconstruct it.

5. Collecting Sewers in the Central Area

- (a) The construction of a 45" dia. sewer laid in tunnel was completed from a point in Euston Road opposite the Bus Station to the junction with Thornton Road, a distance of about 607 lin. ft.
- (b) A 42" dia. concrete pipe sewer laid in tunnel was completed from the junction of Thornton Road and Euston Road along Bridge Road to a point near the junction with Leyster Street, a distance of about 525 lin. ft.
- (c) A 42" dia. brick lined sewer was built in tunnel from a point at the junction of Leyster Street and Bridge Road to a point near the junction of Arnside Crescent and Thornton Grove. The manholes on this section were not built.
- (d) A 30" dia. concrete pipe sewer was laid in tunnel in Thornton Grove.
- (e) A 42" dia. concrete pipe sewer was completed in tunnel from a point in Euston Road opposite the Bus Station to Station Road junction, a distance of 265 lin. ft.
- (f) A 27" dia. concrete pipe sewer was completed in tunnel in Euston Road from Station Road junction to Moss Lane at its junction with Cheapside, a distance of 598 lin. ft.
- (g) A 24" dia. concrete pipe sewer was completed in tunnel in Cheap-side, Anderton Street and Sun Street, a distance of 646 lin. ft.
- (h) A 21" dia. concrete pipe sewer was laid in tunnel in Market Street and Edward Street to a point near the junction with Union Street. The manholes on this section of the work were not built.
- (i) A 30" dia. sewer was laid through the Grammar School fields and allotments for a distance of about 940 lin. ft.
- (j) A 30" dia. sewer was laid in Stuart Avenue for a distance of about 775 lin. ft.

Closet Accommodation

Number of houses on water carriage system	12,661
Number of Fresh Water Closets	14,181
Number of Waste Water Closets	17
Number of Middens	5
Number of Closets attached to Middens	5
Number of Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	10
Number of Moveable Ashbins	14,853

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Inspections

Complaints received	880
Visits	864
Defects discovered	994
Defects abated	828
Referred to other departments	137
Re-visits	861
Miscellaneous visits	271
Smoke observations	10
Informal notices served	69
Abatement notices served	10
Visits to schools	5
Visits to licensed premises	4
Visits to entertainment premises	8

Summary of work done

Drains choked	420
---------------------	-----

(Many of the drains included in the above are properly named "Sewers" as they serve more than one building and legally are maintained either privately or by the Council doing the work at the expense of the owners served. They are classified as drains in this summary to distinguish them from the Council's sewers).

Drains defective	48
Sewer choked	7
Sewer surcharging	1
Gully defective	9
Gully top badly set	4
W.C. choked	14
W.C. insanitary	10
Waste W.C. defective and converted to fresh W.C.	1
W.C. seat broken	4

W.C. defective	8
Ventilating pipe to drain defective	1
Trough closets insanitary	—
Cesspool overflowing	3
Inspection chamber cover broken	1
Soil pipe defective	1
Waste pipe choked	1
Waste pipe discharging improperly	5
Waste pipe broken	8
Sink, old and worn	2
Lavatory basin cracked	1
Insanitary surround to kitchen sink	—
R.W. downspout broken	10
R.W. downspout choked	5
Eavesgutter absent	—
Eavesgutter broken	14
Eavesgutter choked	2
Fascia Board rotten	2
Chimney breast damp	1
Chimney flue defective	2
Chimney stack (defective rendering)	5
Roof leaking	13
Roof (bay) leaking	1
Roof (annexe) leaking	—
Roof (W.C.) leaking	2
Ridge tiles missing and broken	—
Defective valley gutter	—
Skylight defective	4
Walls, penetrating dampness	13
Walls, defective pointing	6
Walls, rising dampness	11
Walls, external rendering broken	12
Walls, defective (cracked)	—
Wall plaster, perished and broken	36
Wall defective (W.C.)	3
Ceiling plaster perished	40
Windows, perished woodwork	17

Windows, no sash cord or fasteners	28
Window frames, pointing defective	31
Window putties and glazing	19
Fireplace defective	3
Firegrate broken	2
Backboiler leaking	—
Fixed ovens defective	1
Floor wood perished	2
Floor wood, woodworm infested	2
Floor damp	—
Floor defective	1
Floor woodwork rotten	1
Floor, dry rot	—
Floor, skirting boards defective	3
Underfloor ventilation inadequate	—
Door badly hung	5
Door wood rotting	—
Staircase defective	2
House generally dilapidated	—
Door frame defective	21
Rooms dirty	3
Waste pipe burst	8
Cistern leaking	—
Water in cellar	43
Sewer gas entering premises	6
Gas pipe leaking	10
Cellar area cover broken	1
Flooded area	2
Water over site and under floor	33
Accumulation of refuse	11
Yard surface defective	2
Paving defective	1
Outhouses and structures defective	5

Drainage

Visits	652
Re-visits	160
Drains tested	83
New drains tested	124
Informal notices	6
Formal notices	12

Supply of dust bins

Visits	9
Re-visits	1
Ashpits converted	—

Stables and Piggeries

Visits	50
--------------	----

Disinfestation

Number of verminous houses inspected	7
Number of verminous houses re-inspected ...	7
Number of verminous houses disinfested ...	7
Wasps nests destroyed	4
Number of premises treated for insects	88
Number of visits by inspectors	2

Offensive trades

There are three premises in which offensive trades are conducted; in two of these the trade is tripe dressing, and in the third it is gut scraping.

All were satisfactorily conducted.

Number of visits	11
------------------------	----

Tents, Vans and Sheds

No legal action was necessary.

Keeping of Animals

Visits	1
--------------	---

Diseases of Animals Act

No notifiable cases of contagious diseases of animals were received during the year.

Number of visits to premises under movement restrictions	2
Number of visits in connection with (Waste Foods) Order 1957	50

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This act, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1952, regulates the sale of pet animals, and provides that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the Local Authority.

The conditions of the licence include :—

- (a) That animals will at all times be kept in accommodation suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness.
- (b) Food and drink supply must be adequate.
- (c) That animals will not be sold at too early an age.
- (d) That precautions will be taken to prevent the spread among animals of infectious disease.
- (e) That appropriate steps will be taken in case of fire or other emergency.

Number of premises licensed	5
Number of visits	12

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of premises registered	4
Number of visits	4

RODENT CONTROL

Visits by rodent operators	3049
Premises visited	972
Visits by inspectors	60

Rodent Control in Sewers

Maintenance treatments of sewer manholes were continued in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture. Two treatments were carried out at intervals of six months and the numbers of manholes treated were 142.

The results were as follows :—

First treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	22
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	16

Second treatment

Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	18
Number of manholes showing poison bait take	11

In the following tables the work done during the year is analysed :

TYPE OF PROPERTY—1957

	NON AGRICULTURAL				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	36	11,967	3020	15023	97
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of :	9	111	41	161	6
(a) Notification.	15	10	254	279	157
(b) Survey under the Act.	12	10	23	45	15
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)					
III. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available).					
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II.) which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	5	1	2	8	5
(Minor)	29	93	55	177	63
(b) Mice (Major)	2	5	47	54	—
(Minor)	1	32	23	56	—
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV.) treated by the L.A.	37	131	127	295	68
VI. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	49	176	182	407	81

VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment.	—	5	8	13	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)					
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of Act.	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Legal Proceedings.	—	—	—	—	—
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.	—	2	3	5	—

Camping Sites

There are eight camping sites licensed by the Council under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and all are kept under supervision

The addresses of the sites are as follows :—

- Municipal Caravan Site, Westgate.
- Vickers Holiday Camp, Westgate.
- Regent Camping Ground, Regent Road.
- Summerville Camping Ground, Acre Moss Lane.
- Meadowfield Camp, Middleton Road.
- Broadgate Foot, Middleton Road.
- Torrisholme Hall Farm, Slyne Road.
- Encee Precision Co., Westgate.

The total permitted number of caravans on these sites is 664.

The camps were well conducted and permitted numbers were adhered to. One of these camps appears to be much larger than the licence would allow, but the appearance is deceptive. The borough boundary runs through the middle of this camp and many of its caravans, apparently in the borough, are in fact in Lancaster Rural District.

There was an increase in the number of caravanners using the Municipal Camp Site : in 1956 there were 189 holiday caravans, in 1957 there were 233. Using the site for the full season there were 110 caravans, and for periods of from one night to several months, 123. 100 caravans were left on the site for winter storage under the supervision of the camp warden.

Visits to licensed sites	27
Visits to unlicensed sites	21

Swimming Baths

There is one public swimming bath, the municipally owned Super Swimming Stadium, with a water capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. Included in the establishment is a Remedial and Slipper Bath section.

The water, which is drawn from the sea and stored in a settling tank before use in the bath, is maintained at a high standard of bacteriological purity by means of a Vacuum Solution Chlorinator and Hydraulic Solution Feeder for Alkali.

In addition to the daily check at the Bath, samples of the water are bacteriologically analysed at intervals throughout the season.

18 bacteriological analyses were made as follows :—

Inlet	6
Outlet	6
Pool centre	6

The bacteriological reports were all excellent and a specimen is shown below :—

Ref. No.	Date	Bacterial Colonies	Coliform Bacilli per 100 c c.	Location
258	13th June	Nil	Nil	Inlet
259	13th June	Nil	Nil	Pool Centre
260	13th June	Nil	Nil	Outlet

Two bacteriological examinations of water from paddling pools were satisfactory.

SHOPS ACT 1950 AND YOUNG PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) ACT 1938

During the year a total of 1790 routine visits were made to traders' premises in the Borough, when matters respecting the welfare and working conditions of shop assistants, shop hours of trading and Sunday trading were dealt with.

Statistics concerning all the shop assistants were collected during the visits and it was observed that fewer young persons were employed in shops and places of entertainment than in previous years.

A regular system of evening and Sunday patrol duties was maintained, some 25 patrols being made outside normal office hours resulting in 18 verbal warnings being given and 4 cautions administered.

Full co-operation has been given to the department in so far as Food Hygiene notice distribution has been concerned and any known contraventions under the Regulations have been passed on to the Health Inspectors.

In addition, where shop premises have been altered subject to planning permission by this Authority, the Borough Surveyor's department has been notified accordingly.

Difficulties were again experienced on the Sunday of the Oldham holiday week which always falls on the Sunday prior to the official opening of shops on the 16 Sundays remaining, for the sale of toys, souvenirs, postcards, articles for bathing and fishing etc. Numerous shopkeepers opened their shops in contravention of the Act. Verbal warnings were given to the majority of the shopkeepers, who closed their shops with reluctance, and observations were kept on other shops permitted to be open for exempted goods with non-exempted lines in stock. No further contraventions were observed.

There has been a noted improvement generally in the heating, toilet and washing facilities provided in shops where assistants are employed.

The meal times and hours worked by assistants have been regularly checked and no contravention of the regulations was observed.

Shops required to display prescribed notices have been visited frequently and where replacements have been required they have received immediate attention.

A most notable feature of the year has been the absence of complaints relating to the illegal sale of groceries on Sundays. Many observations have been kept on these shops and no contraventions have been seen to take place.

Visits	1063
Inspections	684
Re-visits	17
Visits to Cinemas and places of Public Entertainment (Young Persons (Employ- ment) Act, 1938)	26
Informal notices served re absence of and improper record keeping	44
* Informal notices served re absence of suitable and sufficient washing facilities	2
Informal notices served re absence of suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences	2
Verbal warnings (Sunday trading)	18
Total visits made	1790

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	41	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	113	151	12	—
(iii) Other Premises under the Act (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	1	—
TOTAL	157	156	13	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspectors	Referred By H.M. Inspectors
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	7	—	4
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	—	4
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	14	9	—	11

No. of outworkers making wearing apparel 2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The steady, if unspectacular, development of the department continued throughout the year.

The gully emptying machine which was ordered last year came into service in April. The department now operates two of these vehicles and they can maintain an 8 weeks' frequency of emptying—a most satisfactory state of affairs.

Later in the year the Health Committee considered the problem of the continual increase in the output of house refuse. Every new house adds approximately another ton of refuse each year and during the past two years the amount of overtime required to maintain a weekly collection has steadily increased. This overtime is, of course, due to the limited capacity of the existing fleet of refuse collecting vehicles.

The Committee finally decided that when the present 12 cubic yards vehicles were due for renewal they would be replaced by machines with 18 cubic yards capacity bodies and, furthermore, the bodies should be fitted with the modern dual tip mechanism. With this type of mechanism it is possible, during the process of loading, to pack the refuse into the body by elevating the rear and when the vehicle is full the mechanism is put into reverse to discharge the load.

Sickness

The sickness and absence rates for the past three years are as follows :—

			Yearly Average	Highest Monthly Rate	Lowest Monthly Rate
1955	...	...	6·39%	10·7%	3·57%
1956	...	...	5·34%	10·2%	2·85%
1957	...	...	6·77%	13·0%	0·50%

House and Trade Refuse Collection

	Loads	T.	C.	Q.
House and Trade Refuse ...	8702	15549	7	2
Raw Kitchen Waste	255	84	6	1
Fish and Shrimp Offal	588	233	4	2
Slaughterhouse Offal	232	144	12	0
	9777	16011	10	1

Refuse Disposal

Controlled Tip	7720	15210	10	0
Salvage Plant	982	338	17	2
Trade Waste Plant	1075	462	2	3
	9777	16011	10	1

Salvage Plant Sales

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	277	15	2	0	2387	10	4
Textiles	8	7	0	0	205	18	0
Miscellaneous	1	8	0	0	2	16	0
	287	10	2	0	2596	4	4

Trade Waste Plant Sales

Fish Manure	18	8	2	0	765	11	9
Concentrated							
Kitchen Waste ...	54	8	0	0	398	17	0
Shrimp Manure ...	10	17	2	0	352	1	0
Slaughterhouse							
Manure	15	14	3	7	299	1	8
Fat		19	2	0	41	11	9
Bones	7	16	0	0	40	19	0
	108	4	1	7	1898	2	2

HOUSING

Now that the Council's housing programme has been completed except for the building of houses and flats for those displaced by the demolition of sub-standard houses, families on the housing list can only be offered Corporation houses and flats when present tenants leave.

Some 10-12 years of municipal house building have left us still with a large number of people without separate homes of their own. A separate home for every family, and within the means of every family, is probably an unrealisable ideal—man in society has never yet known it anywhere—but, even so, the numbers of those without their own homes ought surely to be capable of further reduction.

It looks as if neither private building nor municipal building, as we have so far known them, will ever meet the need and the whole problem of housing calls for new study and quite different housing policies.

Housing Needs

The 657 names on the Housing Officer's list of those living in rooms at the end of the year represented the following family groups :—

Families of 2 (i.e. without children)	321
Families of 3 (i.e. with 1 child)	216
Families of 4 (i.e. with 2 children)	90
Families of 5 (i.e. with 3 children)	23
Families of 6 or more	7

Progress of Local Authority Schemes

During the year 278 houses and 45 flats were built in the Borough: of these, 257 houses and 17 flats were built by persons or bodies other than the Local Authority.

Compulsory Purchase Orders were obtained for 20 houses in Tunstall Street and Moss Lane (a public inquiry was held on December 18th) and for 5 houses in Church Street and Poulton Square.

Clearance Orders were obtained for 10 houses in Thornton Road and 4 in Bare Lane.

Individual houses dealt with were

5, Church Street — Majestic Bungalow, Oak Avenue — 39, Bailey Lane — 24, Poulton Square. No. 423, Lancaster Road was modernised and reconditioned to the satisfaction of the Council.

Inspections

Housing Act, 1936

Houses inspected	25
Houses re-inspected	16
Rent books examined	Nil
Rent books not complying (S.4)	Nil

Public Health Act, 1936

Houses inspected	880
Houses re-inspected	802

Housing Act, 1949 — Improvement grants etc.

	No of Schemes	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority ...	8	8
(b) Approved by local authority	8	8
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—
(e) Work completed	7	7
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above	—	—

Housing Act, 1957

The date of operation of this Act was the 1st September 1957 : it consolidated all the enactments concerning housing, excluding certain provisions relating to financial matters.

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1957.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1936, and Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954).	Houses Demolished	DISPLACED	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	9	16	9
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under S. 27, Housing Act, 1936	—	—	—
Houses on land acquired under S. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under S.11, Housing Act, 1936	—	—	—
As a result of formal or informal procedure under S. 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.	—	—	—
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
	Number		
(5) Under S.11, Housing Act, 1936 and S.10(1) and 11(2), Local Govt. (Misc.Prov.) Act, 1953 ...	15	31	15
Under S. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	12	26	12
(6) Under S.3(1) and 3(2), Housing Act, 1949	—	—	—
Under S.17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(7) Parts of buildings closed under S.12, Housing Act 1936	—	—	—
Parts of buildings closed under S.18 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By L.A.
(8) After informal action by local authority ...	399	—
(9) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts ...	10	4
(b) Housing Act, 1936 ...	—	—
(c) S.9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(10) Under S.5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	—	—
Under S.24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954) (Housing Act, 1957)	Nil	17
--	-----	----

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Nil
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Rent Act, 1957

The Rent Act, 1957, became operative from July 6th of that year. The general objectives of the Act were to enable rented houses and flats to be put into and kept in proper repair, to increase the total amount of rented accommodation by securing a better use of existing housing accommodation and to restore something of a free market in rented housing.

Although the Act was by no means an undisputed measure for dealing with the country's housing deficiencies, it was generally agreed that much property had fallen into decay because controlled rents provided no money for maintenance, and that much rented property was housing too few people in too much room because low-level, controlled rents made tenants unwilling to move from large into smaller houses.

In brief, the Act divides tenanted houses into those to continue under control and those not controlled, the dividing line being (outside London) a rateable value of £30.

The landlord of a controlled house (under £30 rateable value) may raise the rent to a figure based on the gross value of the house; but if the tenant thinks that the house is not in a reasonable state of repair, he can counter the landlord's intention by requiring him to remedy the defects of which he complains. If tenant and landlord have not reached agreement within six weeks, the tenant can seek a certificate of disrepair from the local authority, and the proposed rent increase cannot be imposed until such of the tenant's demands as the local authority supports have been satisfied by the landlord.

Although there are both grasping landlords and bad and unreasonable tenants, there are also people of common sense and good will on both sides of the fence, and good work has been done in repairing and renovating property since the passing of the Act and as a result of the Act.

What the further results will be if the harsh landlords and the bad tenants prove to be ultimately unreasonable is a cause for some anxiety.

Applications for certificates of disrepair	16
Notices of intention to issue certificate	14
Certificate issued	4
Undertaking given by landlords	12
Visits	72
Interviews	28

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

1. Number of food premises, by type of business, in the district at end of year :

Type of Business	No.
Boarding houses	3755 approx.
Restaurant kitchens	600 „
Grocers	200 „
Greengrocers	40 „
Butchers	41 „
Offensive trades	6 „
Shrimp pickers	54
Bakehouses	69

2. Number of food premises, by type, registered under S.16 of the Food and Drugs Act or under local Acts, and number of dairies registered under Milk Regulations, 1949-54 :

Type of Business	No. registered at 31.12.57	No. of inspections of registered premises during year
Fish Friers	35	112
Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus fish frying	53 1	Not separately recorded
Food stores, food hawkers under the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act	26	
Ice-cream	209	616
Dairies	28	118

3. Special examinations of food stocks or consignments during year :
Nil.

4. Method of disposal of condemned food.
(See page 58).

MILK PREMISES AND PLANT

Register	Distributors	Dairies
Total on Register, 1.1.57	120	29
Transfers	5	1
Deletions	Nil	1
Additions	8	Nil
Total on Register, 31.12.57	128	28

Distributors

Distributors only	40
Distributors from shops	58
Distributors from dairies	30

Licences

Tuberculin Tested :

Dealers	3
Dealers renewal	54
Supplementary	9

Pasteurised :

Pasteurisers	2
Dealers	4
Dealers renewal	60
Supplementary	5

Sterilised :

Dealers	4	
Dealers renewal	52	
Supplementary	3	196

Visits and Inspections :

Distributors	366
Dairies	118
Pasteurising plant	60
Farms (Food and Drugs Act only)	Nil
Bottling establishments (other than plant)	11
Milk bars	2
Bacteriological sampling	211
Day nursery	8
School kitchen	1
Complaints received	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

272 samples of milk were taken or purchased involving some 774 examinations. These were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory attached to the Royal Lancaster Infirmary and supervised by Dr. A. G. Rickards.

13 samples were of undesignated milk and 259 were licensed. The undesignated were sampled at the processing plant before being heat-treated and of these 7 were of unsatisfactory keeping quality. No undesignated milk is sold to consumers in this area.

6 out of 8 of the samples of T.T. milk arriving at the local plant for pasteurisation or bottling were satisfactory.

26 samples of milk of all grades were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

The quality of the untreated milk arriving at the processing plant remains very similar to that of last year; most of it is sent from farms outside the borough and unsatisfactory samples are reported to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. "Unsatisfactory" means either the presence of B. Coli or failure to pass the methylene blue test, meaning milk of poor keeping quality. A local authority's officer is no longer empowered to visit farms in his own area; the authority that once he had was removed by the regulation of 1949 and transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and so it is no longer possible to report on conditions at the farms.

Samples taken also included laboratory reports on milk bottles after cleansing by machine or manually and prior to filling. 1 out of 8 cases was unsatisfactory and the dairyman was advised accordingly.

64 samples of school milk (Pasteurised) were wholly satisfactory.

Platform tests of the milk on arrival at the local pasteurising plant are taken daily; several churns were returned to the farmers as being unsatisfactory.

A summary of the bacteriological findings in respect of the samples is given in the following table :

Designation	No. of Samples	B. Coli absent in 0.1 c.c.		Methylene Blue Test (Keeping quality)		Phosphatase Test (Heat treatment)		Turbidity Test Satisfactory	Tubercle Bacilli	
		Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass	% Satisfactory	Pass	% Satisfactory		—	+
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	55	55	100.0	55	100.0	53	96.3	—	—	—
Pasteurised	70	70	100.0	69	98.5	67	95.7	—	—	—
Pasteurised (School Milk)	67	67	100.0	65	97.0	64	94.0	—	—	—
Sterilised	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Isles)*	9	9	100.0	9	100.0	—	—	—	4	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bottled)	29	28	96.9	21	72.4	—	—	—	7	—
Tuberculin Tested (Bulk)	8	7	87.5	6	75.0	—	—	—	3	—
Undesignated (Bulk)	13	13	100.0	7	53.7	—	—	—	12	—
Total :—	272	249	99.2	232	92.4	184	95.8	21	26	—

* Includes Jersey and Guernsey.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Inspection of Food Premises

Bakehouses	93
Restaurant kitchens and Snack Bars	304
Food preparation premises	351
Fish Friers	112
Food stores	7
Proposed food premises	178
School kitchen	2
Stalls	203
Markets	52
Public houses	21
Miscellaneous	237
Shrimp picking premises	63
Manufacturers of soft drinks	1
Boarding houses	2
Vehicles	5

191 visits have been made with contractors to food premises in connection with proposed work or work in progress, and 178 visits have been made to proposed food premises in connection with structural alterations necessary to comply with the requirements of Sections 16-18 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The premises of 54 shrimp pickers employed by 4 registered food preparation firms have been inspected and found satisfactory.

Contraventions discovered :

Premises :

Dirty or defective equipment	34
Food exposed to contamination	15
Lack of personal cleanliness	3
Defective drainage	4
Defective or inadequate sanitary conveniences	29
Dirty sanitary conveniences	21
Inadequate water supply	3
Inadequate hot water supply	41
Inadequate wash hand basins	75
Absence of soap, nailbrushes, towels, etc.	31
Inadequate sinks	16
Inadequate hot water supply	20
Absence of soap, cloths etc.	8

Absence of first aid equipment	10
Absence of clothing accommodation	13
Inadequate lighting	9
Inadequate ventilation	—
Food rooms used as sleeping place	1
Defective construction of food rooms ...	43
Lack of cleanliness of food rooms	62
Inadequate refuse accommodation	2
Improper storage of food	7
Absence of notices displayed	15
Smoking whilst preparing etc. food	1

Stalls :

Absence of name and address	2
Dirty conditions	—
Inadequate lighting	—
Inadequate screening	1
Defective construction	—
Inadequate refuse accommodation	—
Inadequate sinks	2
Inadequate water supply	4
Absence of soap, towels for persons	2
Absence of soap, cloths for equipment ...	—
Inadequate hot water supply	2

Transport of meat :

Inadequate covers to vehicle	—
Defective vehicle floor	—
Dirty conditions of vehicle	—
Absence of offal receptacles	—
Absence of head coverings and overalls ...	2

Registered Premises

	Register 1.1.57	Transfers 1957	Addit'ns 1957	Deletions 1957	Register 31.12.57
1. Fish friers	35	2	2	2	35
2. Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food	52	—	1	—	53
3. Sausages, potted, pressed, pickled and preserved food plus fried fish	2	—	—	1	1
	89	2	3	3	89

During 1957, 1 bakehouse was discontinued and removed from the register. There are now 69 bakehouses on the register, 54 in use and 15 not in use.

Shrimp Picking

The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, operative on the 31st December, provide that as from the 1st June, 1958, the prohibition of the preparation of food by outworkers in domestic premises will apply to the preparation of shrimps, unless the outworkers' premises are registered with the local authority under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Ministers of Health and of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food propose to review the position again towards the end of 1959 with the object of bringing the practice of outworking to an end if that seems practicable.

During the next five months outworkers' premises will be inspected with a view to registration.

Educational Activity

During the year 4 lectures on the application of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were given by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector to men's and women's organisations and to school children preparing for the General Certificate of Education.

In 1956 this same officer had given a short series of elementary lectures on food hygiene to classes organised by the St. John Ambulance Association. The success of these classes, and conversations with people engaged in the food trades, encouraged us to attempt something more useful in 1957. With the approval of the Education Authority and help and advice from the College of Further Education a course of 20 lectures, films, demonstrations and visits, dealing with the origin, handling and hygiene of food was devised, three of the Public Health Inspectors putting in many hours of work on the project. The course was advertised and all members of the Association of Hotel and Boarding Establishments, industrial concerns, large hotels, restaurants, food traders and other food handlers in the borough were circularised.

It is a matter of concern and regret that of all the very many people in the town who earn a livelihood through the preparation and sale of food only 7 enrolled for the course, which had to be abandoned through lack of support.

SAMPLING AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Chemical Examination

When an article of food has been purchased and the procedures set out in Section 91 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, have been observed, the sample is said to be a formal one. This involves the separation of the sample into 3 parts, each of which has to be labelled and sealed. To do this with every sample would take considerable time and entail a great deal of work. Time, and labour also, would be spent on many samples on which proceedings would not be taken, since the great majority are found to be genuine. The purchase, moreover, of a formal sample is relatively expensive, because enough of each article must be bought to allow it to be divided into three portions. For these reasons many samples are bought without compliance with the full requirement of the Food and Drugs Act, and are submitted to the Public Analyst, and these are known as test, or informal samples. If the result of analysis of such a test sample should be unsatisfactory then the food concerned would be formally sampled to obtain evidence acceptable in a court of law.

172 samples were purchased or taken during the year and analysed by the Borough Analyst, as follows :

Informal samples of milk	15
Formal samples of milk	86
Informal samples of food	54
Informal samples of ice-cream	9
Informal samples of drugs	5
Miscellaneous samples	3
	172

Number of visits and re-visits 310.

EXAMINATION BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

Milk :

Formal Samples :

Tuberculin tested :

Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Deficient 5% fat, low solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13

T.T. (Channel Islands) :

Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

T.T. (Jersey) :

Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

T.T. (Pasteurised) :

Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16

Sterilised :

Genuine :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Contained 4% extraneous water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20

Pasteurised :

Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Genuine, but slightly low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	29

86

Informal Samples :

Undesignated milk :

Genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Deficient 10% fat, low solids-not-fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5

Tuberculin tested :

Genuine		6
Genuine, but low in solids-not-fat		1

7

Pasteurised:

Genuine	2
Contained 1·5% extraneous water	1

3

15

Of the milk samples purchased, apart from 17 which showed a normal seasonal decrease in the solids-not-fat content, 4 were found to be adulterated. See later notes.

97.68% of the formal samples and 86.67% of the informal samples were genuine. (Last year 100% and 75%).

Other foods :

Genuine Not Genuine

Apple sauce	1
Biscuits	1
Batter mixture	1
Beef, corned	1
Beer	1
Butter	3
Butter, Whey	1
Coffee	1
Coconut	1
Cheese spread	1
Cream, double	1
Cream, dairy	1
Christmas pudding	1
Chewing gum	1
Dripping	1
Flour, self-raising	1
Fruit creams (sugar confectionery)	1
Grapefruit drink	1
Jam, strawberry	1
Lard	4
Lemon curd	1
Lemons	1
Margarine	2
Marmalade	2
Mustard sauce	1

Mustard pickle	1		
Pears, dried	1		
Polony, pork	1		
Salmon, potted	1		
Salmon spread	1		
Sausage, beef	5		
Sausage, pork	2		
Sausage, meatless	1		
Shortening	1		
Shrimps	1		
Stout	1		
Sugar	2		
Tea	2		
Vinegar, apple	1		
Vinegar, cider	1		54

Drugs :

Cough mixture	1		
Aspirin	1		
Indigestion tablets	1		
Bicarbonate of soda	1		
Stimulating tablets	1		5

Ice-cream :

Genuine	8		
Not genuine		1	9

Miscellaneous:

Liquorice and aniseed toffees		1	
Milk containing extraneous matter		1	
Dried milk	1		3

Sausages :

The average meat content of the pork sausage was 67·7%, the selling price 2/8d. per pound; beef sausage averaged 56·5% meat and 1/11d. per pound.

Action taken :

1. A bottle of school milk was reported by a headmaster as unsatisfactory. On microscopical examination it was found to contain a dark brown material consisting of a dense film of fungus, spores and particles resembling soot. The bottlers of the milk were prosecuted in the local magistrates' court and were fined £1 plus £4 0s. 6d, costs.

2. A parcel was sent to the department from Scotland containing a piece of rock (confectionery) and running through the centre of the rock was a large nail. The consignee, who had been asked by her friend to send this rock, also named the shop at which the rock was purchased. Enquiries were made and it was found that the shop did not sell this particular brand, but it was found to be sold in a shop four doors away. Under the circumstances it was impossible to take any action against a vendor but the manufacturers were notified. The manufacturers' solicitors replied that their clients were gravely concerned but owing to the manufacturing arrangements, under which several firms contribute to the production, it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to trace the actual offender. The firm was cautioned.
3. An informal sample of milk taken at a dairy was found to be 10% deficient in fat and low in solids-not-fat. The farmer and dairy were notified.
4. A sweet purchased by a local resident was found to contain a small bolt. These sweets had been purchased on the 20th December, 1956. No complaint was made to the department until the 1st February 1957, and it was found that the complainant had also written to the manufacturers on the 29th January and received a reply by return. Owing to the time lag it was felt advisable not to take legal proceedings but the manufacturers were notified and as a result the works director visited the Town Clerk's department for interview. He could not account for the way in which the bolt had become embedded in the sweet and explained the precautions, including electronic devices, for the prevention of contamination.
5. A formal sample of milk was 5% deficient in fat and low in solids-not-fat. The vendor was notified and the repeat sample though low in solids-not-fat was genuine.
6. A formal sample of school milk contained 1.5% extraneous water. The processors were cautioned.
7. An informal sample of ice-cream shewed an 8.5% deficiency in fat content. The vendor was cautioned and a repeat sample was genuine.
8. A formal sample of milk indicated the presence of 4.3% extraneous water. The vendor was cautioned and the repeat sample was genuine.

Regulations etc. issued during 1957 included :

1. The Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957.

(These regulations amend the 1955 regulations, which restrict the giving out of food for preparation etc. in domestic premises). The operation of the original regulation 7 in relation to shrimps, prawns and onions has been postponed until 1st January, 1958, and the new regulations permit such work on domestic premises subject to registration and certain specific requirement.

2. Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957.

These regulations revoke, and re-enact with modifications, the provisions of the Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in food) Regulations, 1925-53, in so far as they relate to the use of colouring matter in food.

They prescribe a list of permitted food colours and prohibit the importation and sale of food containing colouring matter not on the permitted list.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD)

REGULATIONS, 1925

1. Two imported (Californian) lemons were examined and contained respectively 1.5 and 1.1 milligrammes of diphenyl. The brown paper liner from the crate contained 980 milligrammes of diphenyl per 100 square inches of paper. The lemons were free from thiourea, borates and mineral oil.

The presence of traces of diphenyl found on the fruit was not objectionable as larger amounts are found in citrus fruits in individual wrappers impregnated with the permitted amount of diphenyl (40 milligrammes per 100 square inches of paper). The importing authority have been advised.

2. A sample of locally manufactured beef sausage was found to contain 205 parts per million of Sulphite preservative expressed as sulphur dioxide without a declaration to that effect being exhibited. The vendor was cautioned.

LABELLING OF FOOD ORDER, 1953

Number of visits 103

1. Christmas Pudding.

The result of an analysis showed that the ingredients were listed in the wrong order. The manufacturers had already been communicated with by another authority and had agreed to alter the label.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

This Act requires amongst its provisions an indication of origin to be given in the case of certain imported goods.

Number of visits 17

ICE-CREAM

Bacteriological Examinations :

176 samples of ice-cream were examined as follows :—

Methylene Blue Reductase Test (with provisional gradings) :

Grade 1		161
Grade 2		9
Grade 3		5
Grade 4		1

In the tables that follow are given the results of bacteriological and chemical analyses.

Bacillus Coli in 0·1 c.c. :

Absent		175
Present		1

Type	No. of Samples	Provisional Gradings				B. Coli Absent in O.1.c.c.
		1	2	3	4	
Bulk	74	62	7	4	1	73*
Pre-packed	102	99	2	1	—	102
Complete Cold Mix	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	176	161	9	5	1	175

* 1 Sample (Present)

The figures in the above table and the tables that follow do not include "repeat" samples (7). By repeat samples is meant samples taken at various stages of manufacture and storage after receipt of an unsatisfactory laboratory report on a particular sample. Such repeat sampling is of help to the traders. Manufacturers are without exception very co-operative and are supplied with copies of all reports on their products. If a sample is graded 2 they are quite disappointed (although grade 2 is, in fact, satisfactory) and are alarmed at an odd 3 or 4 grading.

Type	% Graded 1 or 2				
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1949
Bulk	93.24	96.1	85.5	82.5	51.7
Pre-packed	99.04	98.0	97.2	94.1	72.0
Complete Cold Mix	No samples	No samples	72.7	88.8	41.3

Comparative Figures :

Year	Grade 1 or 2 %	B. Coli absent in 0.1 c.c. %
1949	60.0	97.8
1954	90.0	100.0
1955	90.3	100.0
1956	97.3	100.0
1957	96.59	99.42

1 sample was graded "4" as compared with none in 1956, 7.6% in 1955 and 21.1% in 1949.

	Provisional Gradings				% graded 1 or 2		
	1	2	3	4	1957	1956	1949
Local	70	6	4	—	95.0	96.5	51.9
"Imported"	91	3	1	1	97.9	96.8	67.2
Total	161	9	5	1	96.6	97.3	60.0

The total number of samples examined this year shows an increase of 32 over last year.

Composition :

9 samples were analysed by the Public Analyst; 8 were satisfactory, and 7 of local manufacture. No. 4, locally manufactured, was 8.7% deficient in fat; the repeat sample No. 5 was genuine.

Sample No.	Fat %	Total Solids %
1	11.1	40.3
2	5.0	30.6
3	10.2	36.2
4	4.6	32.8
5	8.7	34.8
6	11.1	34.2
7	7.3	32.0
8	10.3	33.2
9	11.5	35.6
Average	8.8	34.4

Visits :

Dealers premises	316
Manufacturers premises	121
Storage premises	1
Proposed premises	2
Cinemas	26
Street traders	3
Sampling	147
Informal notices	Nil

Registered premises :

	1956	Ceased	New	1957
Manufacture, storage and sale	5	2		3
Manufacture and storage	1		2	3
Manufacture and sale	7	3		4
Storage and sale	3		1	4
Storage	4		1	5
Sale	82	6	5	81
Sale of pre-packed (by agreement) ...	99		10	109
	201	11	19	209

During the year 11 premises ceased to be used for ice-cream purposes and the certificates of registration were withdrawn. The Council approved the transfer of 6 certificates. 86 premises were re-inspected and new certificates of registration issued.

ICE-LOLLIES**Locally manufactured :**

Sold unwrapped	11
Pre-packed	3
(All satisfactory)	

Imported :

Pre-packed	17
(All satisfactory)	

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION**Visits :**

Town Slaughterhouses	1538	
Heysham Harbour Slaughterhouse ...	128	
Butchers shops	372	
Other Food Shops	479	
		2,517

Animals Inspected :

	Town	Heysham	Total
Beasts (excluding cows) ...	3493	59	3552
Cows	126	—	126
Calves	151	—	151
Sheep and lambs	17508	1749	19257
Pigs	2289	72	2361
	23567	1880	25447

Meat condemned (including Heysham Harbour) :

Cattle :

Tuberculosis :

Carcases	3
Head and Tongues	81
Lungs	131
Livers	84
Skirts	13
Stomachs	14
Spleens	33
Intestines	12
Hearts	18
Brisket	1
Udders	60

Other Diseases :

Carcase (emaciation)	1
Carcase (inflammation and dropsy)	2
Carcase (pleurisy)	1
Carcase (emaciation and inflammation) ...	1
Carcase (septicæmia)	2
Carcase (bruising)	3
Carcase (fever)	7
Carcase (discolouration)	1
Carcase (peritonitis)	1
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Hindquarters (bruising)	4
Hindquarters (fatty degeneration)	2
Livers (cirrhosis) lbs.	16,290
Kidneys (nephritis)	3
Tongue (actinomycosis)	8
Beef (bruising) lbs.	2,084
Side-beef (bruised)	1
Beef (bone taint) lbs.	381
Tongue (abscesses)	2

Cysticercus Bovis :

2 cases of C. Bovis were discovered (as compared with 1 in 1956, and 48 in 1950).

Calves :

Carcase (fevered)	1
Carcase (ill bled)	1

Sheep :

Carcase (suppuration)	1
Carcase (moribund)	2
Carcase (rickets)	1
Carcase (ill bled)	3
Carcase (fever)	19
Carcase (emaciation)	4
Carcase (lamb) (bruised)	1
Carcase (lamb) (emaciation)	1
Carcase (lamb) (fevered)	4
Carcase (lamb) (moribund)	1
Carcase (lamb) (immature)	1
Livers (flukes)	209
Livers (parasites)	13
Lamb (bruising) lbs.	501
Mutton (bruising) lbs.	27

Pigs :

Carcase (abscesses)	3
Carcase (fevered)	4
Carcase (pneumonia)	1
Carcase (ill bled)	2
Carcase (gangrene)	1
Forequarter (abscesses)	1
Livers (cirrhosis)	47
Livers (cysts)	23
Head and shoulder (abscesses)	1
Heads (tuberculosis)	21
Pluck (tuberculosis)	6
Kidney (parasites)	1
Pork (bruised) lbs.	1659

UNSOUND FOOD (other than carcase meat) surrendered :**Meat :**

	Tins	lbs.	Quantity
Meat	63		
Meat, luncheon		13	
Veal		12	
Pork, roast		276	
Pork, chopped		72	
Pork, loins		53	
Beef, corned		120	
Beef, pressed		4	
Beef, roast		3 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Steak		29	
Tongue, ox		276	
Liver		44	

Kidney	10	
Bacon	136	
Ham, boiled	16½	
Ham, cooked	850	
Sausage	139	
Puddings, black	28½	
Fish :		
Fish	11	
Cod fillets		64
Salmon	1	
Shell Fish :		
Shrimps		92
Prawns		2
Fruit :		
Fruit	550	
Pears (boxes)		20
Vegetables :		
Vegetables	20	
Confectionery :		
Butter		18
Provisions and Miscellaneous :		
Coconut ice	56	
Coffee	266	
Cooking oil (litres)		125
Cheese	4½	
Egg, frozen	110	
Milk	6	
Milk, powder	56	
Meat pies		21
Meat pies (pork)		27
Peanuts (boxes)		3
Stew	12	
Soup	8	
Vegetable fat	28	

Disposal of condemned meat :

Carcase beef is sold, after impregnation with green dye, to a processor of animal feeding stuffs.

Beef livers which are found tubercle free and not affected with any septic condition are collected for pharmaceutical purposes. The remainder of the condemned meat and offal is regularly collected by the Authority and treated by the fertilizer processing plant operated by the Cleansing Department.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	3,552	126	151	19,257	2,361
Number inspected	3,552	126	151	19,257	2,361
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	3	NOT SEPARATELY RECORDED			
Whole Carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci					
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned	2,030				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	57.23				
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3				
Cysticercosis	87				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3.36				
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1				
Generalised and totally condemned	2				
	—				

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1951

This Act requires the registration of all persons who sell, offer or expose for sale any food from a vehicle, basket, pail, tray or other receptacle and for the registration of all premises used as storage accommodation for such food.

Number of hawkers on register as at 1st January	85
Number of transfers during year	Nil
Number of new registrations	2
Number of hawkers on register at 31st December	87
Number of hawkers premises on register as at 1st January	26
Number of new registrations	Nil
Number of hawkers premises on register at 31st December	26
Number of visits made	11

FOOD POISONING AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Foods examined (suspect)

School dinners	9
Pie meat	2
Potted salmon	1
Beef stew	2
Pork pie	1
Specimens (faeces)	39 (7 positive)

Foods examined (routine)

Carcases (C. Bovis)	2 (positive)
Liver	2
Dried milk	1
Pork sausage	1
Kidney	1
Spleen	1
Muscle	1
Minced chicken	1

Oysters	3
Cockles	2
Prawns	1
Shrimps	5
Cooked ham	1

(Heavy mould contamination—condemned and surrendered).

Automatic vending machines :

The aperture shutes of 11 of the above pea-nut and chewing gum dispensers stationed on the forecourts of shops were inspected and swabs taken at Whitsuntide were examined at the laboratory. The report showed that only a small growth of aerial type organisms was present; coliform and food poisoning organisms were absent. It has been suggested, in view of the fact that foods dispensed from these machines are unwrapped, that their sales are contrary to the regulations. No action has been taken pending further investigations.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Visits and disinfection

Visits of inquiry into notified cases	80
Re-visits	17
Miscellaneous visits	2
Visits re disinfection	76
Premises disinfected	47
Articles disinfected	477
Rooms disinfected	62
Number of times steam disinfectors used	43
Number of library books disinfected	78

Typhoid fever :

Visits to suspected cases	3
Specimens (faeces) examined	6 (Negative)

Dysentery :

Visits to suspected cases	15
Specimens (faeces) examined	14 (Negative)

There was one case of typhoid fever. The patient was a nurse in Lancaster Moor Hospital and there were no secondary cases.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,

TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS											Total Deaths
		0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	Age un-known		
Scarlet Fever	23			2	2	4	14	1					
Whooping Cough	63	3	3	8	11	4	29	2		3			
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	2										2		
Non-Paralytic													
Measles (excluding Rubella)	399	7	35	58	55	46	187	4	2	2	3		
Diphtheria													
Dysentery													
Meningococcal infection	2	1	1										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Acute Pneumonia (prim. & infl'zl)	40		1			13	14		12			3	
Smallpox													
Acute Encephalitis—infective													
Post-infectious	1					1							
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	1					1							
Paratyphoid Fevers													
Erysipelas	4			1		1	2						
Food Poisoning	4		1	3									
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	32		1			18	10		3			7	
Meninges and C.N.S.													
Other												1	
Puerperal Pyrexia													
Other notifiable diseases (specify)													

IMMUNISATION

	No. of individuals who completed a full course of primary immunisation						No. who were given a reinforcement injection
	Age at date of final injection						Total — all ages
	0—	2—	Total under 5	Total 5—14 incl.	Total 15 and over		
Against Diphtheria	272	11	283	3	1		348
Against Whooping Cough	261	10	271	1	—		54
Against Tetanus	179	3	182	—	—		28

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during the year.

	Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years		1				
5 — 14 years						
15 — 24 years	3	4				
25 — 44 years	7	4				
45 — 64 years	8	2				
65 and over	3					
Age unknown						
Total (All Ages)	21	11				

NINETEEN YEARS' TABLE OF NOTIFICATION AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1939	7	16	9	5
1940	17	15	6	4
1941	27	19	13	3
1942	20	7	12	3
1943	25	10	12	1
1944	24	15	10	6
1945	19	13	8	5
1946	26	16	6	4
1947	24	12	15	7
1948	31	10	16	6
1949	17	14	16	1
1950	19	20	6	7
1951	19	11	8	—
1952	10	5	6	—
1953	17	11	3	—
1954	13	11	3	—
1955	5	9	3	3
1956	11	10	2	2
1957	21	11	5	2

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis :

Year	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1939	7	3	1	—
1940	6	3	1	1
1941	6	4	1	—
1942	5	8	—	3
1943	4	6	3	2
1944	7	6	4	2
1945	7	6	1	2
1946	6	4	2	2
1947	9	8	3	4
1948	5	8	—	—
1949	3	4	—	—
1950	—	5	—	1
1951	5	3	1	—
1952	3	1	—	—
1953	5	1	—	—
1954	4	4	—	—
1955	1	1	2	—
1956	1	1	—	—
1957	—	—	—	1

VENEREAL DISEASES

Treatment of patients suffering from venereal disease is given at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

The figures in the following table were kindly supplied by Dr. J. F. Mackay.

	Non-Venereal Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Total Cases
Males	20	7	2	29
Females	4	3	2	9
Totals	24	10	4	38

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The general administrative arrangements were unchanged, and the usual work was satisfactorily carried out.

There were 133 vessels (oil tankers) from foreign ports of which 101 were boarded and inspected.

There were no cases of infectious diseases landed from any vessel.

Number of visits to Heysham	301
* Number of beasts examined	59
* Number of cows examined	Nil
* Number of calves examined	Nil
* Number of sheep examined	1749
* Number of pigs examined	72
Number of visits to slaughterhouse	128

* Also included in the figures on page 55.

SECTION 1 — Staff.

TABLE A.

Name of Officer	Appointment Nature of	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
W. F. LYLE	Medical Officer of Health	1938	M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.	Medical Officer to Port Health Authority

Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health :—
Public Health Department, Town Hall, Morecambe and Heysham, Tel.: Morecambe 720.

SECTION II — Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By Medical Officer of Health	By the Public Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	133	589,789	—	101	Nil
Coastwise	1285	1,293,717	—	—	Nil
Total	1,418	1,883,506	—	101	Nil

SECTION III —Character of shipping and trade during year.

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic : Number of passengers INWARDS 230,797
Number of passengers OUTWARDS 234,612

In addition, during the summer months, 6,178 passengers were transported on day trips to Douglas I.O.M., and 6,120 passengers returned to Heysham.

Cargo Traffic : Principal IMPORTS—Cottons, Linens, Tobacco and Sundry Merchandise.

	Total Imports Tons
Ex Belfast (Coastwise)	76955
Ex Londonderry (Coastwise)	4616
Oil ex Tankers (Foreign)	1312438

Principal EXPORTS — Sundry Merchandise and Chemical Fertilisers. Oil imports are from Ports around Suez, the Persian Gulf, North Africa and South America.

	Goods Cargo Tons	Bunker Coal Tons	Total Exports Tons
To Belfast (Coastwise)	145010 ...	13175 ...	158185
To Londonderry (Coastwise)	16225 ...	— ...	16225
Oil	707425 ...	— ...	707425

LIVESTOCK — Imports and Exports.

Imports :

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Others
Ex Belfast	415	62924	41144	7698	52
Ex Londonderry ...	27	6828	35308	5062	52

Exports :

To Belfast	30	27	193	25	6
To Londonderry ...	—	—	—	—	—

Principal Ports from which ships arrive : Belfast, Londonderry, and Ports around Suez and Persian Gulf.

SECTION IV — Inland Barge Traffic.

Nil.

SECTION V — Water Supply.

1. Source of supply for (a) the district ; (b) shipping.
Town supply for both.
2. Reports of tests for contamination.
Bacteriological and chemical satisfactory.
3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.
Usual.
4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by Authority.
None employed.

SECTION VI — Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

1. LIST OF INFECTED AREAS (Regulation 6).
Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.
2. RADIO MESSAGES.
 - (a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

Not ordinarily needed but arrangements have been made for messages to be given immediately by Railway Executive and Shipping Agent to Waterguard Office.
 - (b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships for acting thereon. (Regulation 14 [1] and [2]).

See notes to (a) above.

3. NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO (Regulation 14 [1] [b]).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This is usually received by the Customs Officer and handed later to the Local Authority.

4. MOORING STATIONS (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

- (a) Inner Mooring — for cases of smallpox and typhus (Easterly end of North Side).
- (b) Outer Mooring — for cases of cholera, yellow fever and plague (at Lune Deeps).

STANDING EXEMPTIONS.

- (a) All ordinary notifiable infectious diseases other than those specified above.
- (b) Ships otherwise clean, which have arrived from a listed port in an infected area.

5. ARRANGEMENTS FOR —

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox — See Section VII).

An infectious disease hospital at Lancaster is available for all cases except smallpox. For smallpox cases the Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

Contacts requiring to be kept under surveillance would be kept on board or accommodated at hospital.

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

A steam disinfecter is provided for bedding and clothing.

Appliances and materials are available for the disinfecting of ships and this would be carried out by the Health Department staff.

SECTION VII — Smallpox.

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Regional Hospital Board will make arrangements.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

A special motor ambulance is available with attendants.

3. Name(s) of smallpox consultant(s) available.

Dr. D. C. Liddle, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Submitted to pathologists ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the pathologist attached to the Royal Infirmary, Lancaster.

SECTION VIII — Venereal Diseases.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

No special arrangement for sailors. There is a clinic at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary.

SECTION IX—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D

Nil return.

SECTION X — Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

Nil return.

SECTION XI—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

None needed.

SECTION XII — Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

1. Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Ships with expired certificates sent to Barrow.

2. Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Submitted to pathologist ordinarily employed by the Public Health Authority. Usually the pathologist attached to the Royal Infirmary, Lancaster.

3. Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.
Not carried out.
4. Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.
Not carried out.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.
Not known.

TABLE F

Deratting certificates and Deratting Exemption certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.
Nil.

SECTION XIII—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

No. of informal notices served	1
Remedied	1

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices.

Vessels boarded—no action necessary.

SECTION XIV—Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.

Information respecting any shell-fish beds or laying within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

Under the Heysham and Morecambe Bay (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1926, an area of Morecambe Bay was prescribed and any mussels taken from this area must be subjected to an approved process of cleansing or sterilisation before being made available for human consumption. The cleansing process is carried out at Lytham Saint Annes.

No further action under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948 has been necessary.

SECTION XV—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

Nil—Not a port approved for the landing of aliens.

SECTION XVI—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

Nil.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

From readings taken at the Super Swimming Stadium.

During the year 1957, Meteorological work continued as in previous years, readings being taken at 09.00 hours, 10.00 hours and 17.00 hours in Summer, and 09.00 and 18.00 hours in Winter G.M.T.

Monthly reports are sent to the Meteorological Office.

Morning and evening Code Weather telegrams are sent to the Air Ministry.

Reports sent weekly to Morecambe Visitor, Morecambe Guardian and Morecambe Times. Daily readings are sent to the Lancashire Daily Post.

A daily weather report was exhibited during the Summer at the Information Bureau.

The year under review was most disappointing regarding sunshine. June was the month of most sunshine, 289 hours 12 mins., July, August and September were very poor having only a total of 355 hours. Nevertheless, an equalling record was made when on June 19th 16 hours 12 mins. sunshine was recorded, a record held since the 22nd June, 1937. This figure is the greatest recorded daily sunshine since the station was first started in 1898.

As is only to be expected, the rainfall figures were unfavourable to outdoor entertainment, very nearly half the rain recorded for the year fell during the months of July, August, September and October. The highest rainfall was in October—6.57", and the lowest in April—.49".

The average temperature over the year was in line with other years, the highest maximum was 83°F. on the 16th, 17th June, and the lowest minimum was 24°F. on the 20th February.

Most of the winds came from the S.W.—74, whilst 73 came from the N.E. It has been found by experience that N.E. wind in Summer brings the best weather to Morecambe.

Summarising, the best part of the weather once again, came in the early part of the Summer. It was most unfortunate that the bad weather came during the normally popular holiday period. The average temperature for the year was approximately the same as in 1956 with the same degree of overcast sky and the same average wind force.

G. C. COOPER,
Meteorological Officer.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE (millibars)

1957	Mean of the Month		Date	Lowest Reading	Date
January	1017·07	1045·7	16th	995·2	24th
February	1002·19	1030·6	28th	971·1	13th
March	1008·57	1021·4	1st	988·1	20th
April	1023·29	1037·1	25th	1014·4	18th
May	1017·17	1033·6	26th	997·5	12th
June	1017·35	1035·0	13th	1001·6	9th
July	1010·67	1026·1	31st	992·2	12th
August	1010·73	1029·3	2nd	986·8	10th
September	1011·72	1026·7	26th	995·5	13th
October	1014·69	1030·0	1st	998·1	18th
November	1017·82	1033·0	23rd	970·0	5th
December	1011·19	1030·4	2nd	972·1	11th
Year	1013·54	1045·7	16th Jan.	970·0	5th Nov.

SUNSHINE (Recorded by Campbell-Stokes Instrument)

1957	Total Sunshine h.m.	Greatest daily amount of sun h.m.	Date	Days on which sun shone	Sunless days
January	38.45	6.30	10th	18	23
February	73.30	9.00	19th	23	5
March	85.00	10.06	21st, 27th	22	9
April	178.06	13.00	24th	27	3
May	204.30	15.00	22nd	29	2
June	289.12	16.12	19th	30	0
July	129.36	15.12	1st	26	5
August	105.24	15.12	1st	25	6
September	120.24	11.06	1st	24	6
October	75.06	10.12	3rd	23	8
November	59.24	7.48	7th, 8th	16	14
December	43.48	6.30	24th	15	16
Year	1402.48	16.12	19th June	278	87

Average daily — 3 hours 51 minutes.

NOTES.—Record for one day — 16 hours 12 mins., 19th June, 1957,
22nd June, 1937.

Highest yearly sunshine :— 1911, 1,999 hours 40 minutes.

Lowest yearly sunshine :— 1954, 1,241 hours 48 minutes.

SHADE TEMPERATURE °F.

1957	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Highest Max.	Date	Lowest Min.	Date
January	46·4	37·4	55	4th	30	11th, 15th 25th
February ...	45·7	36·0	53	3rd	24	20th
March	52·9	43·7	68	12th	36	3rd, 25th
April	54·3	41·8	63	23rd	34	13th
May	58·2	45·3	67	26th	35	7th
June	66·3	51·3	83	16th, 17th	42	23rd
July	66·0	56·1	81	6th	50	16th
August	65·0	55·4	76	2nd, 3rd 4th	44	29th
September ...	58·8	50·6	66	3rd	42	26th
October ...	56·8	46·4	63	15th	39	1st
November ...	48·9	41·4	54	29th	30	7th, 8th
December ...	44·9	38·7	55	20th	28	3rd, 15th 25th
Year ...	55·3	45·3	83	16th, 17th June	24	20th Feb.

NOTES.—Recorded highest temperature—89°F.
on 20th July, 1901; 29th July, 1948; and 6th June, 1950.
Record lowest temperature—8°F. on 26th January, 1945.

RAINFALL (In inches and hundredths) (Height above sea level — O.D. 27.96 ft.)

1957	Total amount inches	Days of rain ·01 in. or more	Greatest fall in 24 hours	Date
January	4·06	19	·93	21st
February	3·16	23rd	16	·53
March	2·50	15	·61	19th
April	·49	4	·20	17th
May	3·06	11	·73	14th
June	1·88	7	·91	26th
July	3·28	15	·71	25th
August	4·23	19	·58	19th
September	5·82	17	1·04	16th
October	6·57	16	1·76	29th
November	1·53	7	·36	3rd
December	4·38	13	1·50	31st
Year	40·96	159	1·76	29th Oct.

NOTES.—Highest rainfall ever recorded in 24 hours — 3·72" on
15th August, 1916; 2·52" fell on 9th October, 1941.

Highest yearly rainfall — 56·73", 1928.

Lowest yearly rainfall — 27·07", 1941.

CLOUD

WIND
(Measured by Beaufort Scale)

1957	Mean amount 0—10	Mean Force 0—12	Gale Force 7 or over
January	6.55 Oktas	2.06	—
February	6.18 „	1.64	—
March	3.09 „	1.93	—
April	5.20 „	1.83	—
May	5.00 „	1.97	—
June	3.81 „	1.83	—
July	6.00 „	1.87	—
August	5.42 „	2.32	2
September	5.37 „	2.30	—
October	2.84 „	1.68	—
November	6.77 „	2.16	1
December	7.00 „	2.26	1
Year	5.27 „	1.90	4

WIND DIRECTION

1957	S	SW	SE	W	NW	N	NE	E
January	4	12	3	3	4	—	5	—
February	4	4	5	2	2	—	7	4
March	4	6	12	5	—	—	1	3
April	1	7	1	3	1	—	13	4
May	1	4	5	2	4	—	9	6
June	2	8	3	2	6	—	7	2
July	3	3	2	8	8	—	6	1
August	1	3	3	6	10	1	5	2
September	1	7	3	4	6	3	4	2
October	5	7	3	7	3	—	3	3
November	4	3	6	4	1	—	8	4
December	2	10	7	2	3	—	5	2
Year	32	74	53	48	48	4	73	33

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